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earners and their children" (p. 227). The net influence of the Immigration Commission's report was, perhaps, to remove attention from the social and moral effects of immigration in the face of the more pronounced and tangible economic influences. Professor Ross does not under-emphasize the economic elements of the problem, but he performs a service the economists were not likely to perform, in turning the searchlight of a broader social analysis and of a critical imagination upon the parts of the problem that have not received due consideration. His pointing out of the effect of South European standards on the advance of American womanhood, of the political significance for labor of a great mass of non-naturalized foreign laborers, of the overgrowth of cities, of the social evil, of parochial schooling—to take at random a few points—should beget some serious thinking. So, too, should his hints with regard to the power and animus of the anti-restriction immigration societies, and his objections to governmental aid in the distribution of immigrants. His analysis of race psychology may at times be open to criticism and some of his long-range inferences may not prove correct, but no well-grounded economist, and few other people, not obsessed by commercialism, or blind sentimentality, or with a racial ax to grind, will fail to see the cogency of his main line of thought. We have too much sympathetic judgment of the immigrant masses on the ground that here and there a settlement worker knows an exceptionally bright young Jewish boy or two. It is refreshing to read a book that has a better perspective and that judges by averages, not by exceptions.

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NEW BOOKS

- BALLOD, C. *Die Bevölkerungsbewegung der letzten Jahrzehnte in Preussen und in einigen anderen wichtigen Staaten Europas.* (Berlin: Verlag des königl. statist. Landesamts. 1914. Pp. 50. 1.60 M.)
- BENSASSON, M. J. *Quelques considérations sur la dépopulation de la France.* (Paris: 8 Rue de Chantilly. 1915. Pp. 31.)
- CONN, H. W. *Social heredity and social evolution; the other side of eugenics.* (New York: Abingdon Press. 1914. Pp. vi, 348. \$1.50.)
- VON GRUBER, M. *Ursachen und Bekämpfung des Geburtenrückgangs im Deutschen Reich.* (Munich: Lehmann. 1914. Pp. 72. 1.20 M.)
- JENKINS, F. W. and BLACK, E. L. *Eugenics: a selected bibliography.* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1914. Pp. 4.)

KAMATH, M. S. *The census of India*. (Madras: Theos. Pub. Co. 1915. Pp. 141.)

SHURTER, E. D. and FRANCIS, C. I. *Educational test for immigrants*. (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson. 1915. Pp. 64. 30c.)

Commonwealth demography, 1913, and previous years. Population and vital statistics, Bull. No. 31. (Melbourne, Australia: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. 1914. Pp. 260.)

Social Problems and Reforms

The Rise of the Working-Class. By ALGERNON S. CRAPSEY. (New York: The Century Company. 1914. Pp. xi, 382. \$1.30.)

This book seeks to prove that a great revolution is at hand, which can come, however, only when all classes recognize it as rational. In the author's view the great calamities of history have been due to the blindness of the possessing classes to changes which are inevitable. And the impending revolution is inevitable, because the old society was built upon two foundations, the family and a servile working class, and these foundations are breaking down as under modern economic conditions the family disintegrates and the wage-earning class, growing in intelligence and invested with political power, rebels against the old conditions.

The author leisurely traces these developments through a number of chapters. He tells us that the industrial revolution has destroyed the family as an economic unit, has deposed the father from his position of family dictator, has "exalted the mother" giving her great new responsibilities and powers, has emancipated the children by undermining parental authority; and, as a result of making marriage and parenthood "luxuries," has developed to a high degree the "out-family" woman, the woman who stands alone in our modern society. He then traces "the revolt of the workers," and describes in turn the religion, the morality, the politics and the philosophy of the working class soon to be emancipated.

There is much that is interesting in the book and one must admire its generous tone and its emotional impulse. But it is an essentially distorted picture that Mr. Crapsey draws, a picture with spectacular contrasts and false perspectives, and as one looks at the world through these pages one sees only lolling multi-millionaires and wretches dying of hunger. The book is uncritical, excessively hortatory, and fundamentally narrow. It is a shallow